

## PENSION BUREAU.

And the Soldiers Enemy Who Is At Its Head.

## MORE SPECIFIC REVELATIONS.

The Technical Things Which Soldiers Do Not Understand, but Which H. Clay Evans Is Past Grand Master of to Rob the Soldier, His Widow and His Orphan Out of the Money Appropriated by a Generous Congress and Country.

The facts for these articles were not furnished by any employee of the Interior Department or Pension Bureau, although we used the words "from the inside" in our caption last week. This much is due. The facts are taken from the published decisions of the Interior Department reversing Evans, from the Congressional Record, and other public sources, and furnished us by a pension expert of large experience. Any person can take down the books and find the decisions and matters referred to. The speech of Judge Rassieur gave many instances by title. Many of the decisions were cited by book and title in the twenty-six counts of the *National Tribune's* abandoned indictment against Evans in last issue of August, 1899, mentioned in our issue of November 24. That indictment had all the certainty of an indictment at common law; but Evans was not brought to answer. The resolution introduced in Congress by Congressman Curtis, of Kansas, for a Congressional investigation, was fought off by Evans and Secretary Hitchcock. These references will aid Congress in making a thorough investigation of Evans, if Congress wants to vindicate the majesty of the pension laws.

For over four years Evans has, with slight disguise, been charging the civil-war veterans with perjury, and the attorneys with subornation of perjury.

In the *Evening Star*, of this city, on November 26, Evans bids defiance to the veterans, and copies praises from the last report of the Secretary of Interior (Hitchcock). That report praises Evans without stint; and, in part, reads:

"The veterans have no more sincere friend than their comrade, the Commissioner."

What a whopper! Evans has proved himself to be the most malignant unfeeling enemy the veterans ever had. Hitchcock is in the conspiracy against the pension laws; and has not the manliness to go before Congress and ask to have the laws reduced to his notion. He tried the "dodge" of getting from Congress a secret commission to revise the pension laws under the supervision of Evans, last year; but Congress would not be caught in that trap. Let him go before Congress with his bill for reducing the pension laws in an open fight.

Evans openly glories in his "bold lawlessness," and flaunts it in the face of the veterans in the *Star* article. He, in effect, declares that if permitted to hold on to the office the rest of his eight years, there will not be a vestige of the pension laws for future Commissioners to enforce.

Hitchcock testified before the Congressional Pension Committee that Evans had full control, and that he (H.) could not tell the committee anything about the workings of the Pension Office.

Mr. Hitchcock, please answer these questions:

Was Evans the "friend" of the five thousand old dependent mothers whose claims he unlawfully, maliciously and with bias and prejudice rejected for two years in the face of law and decisions, without asking the permission of the Interior Department?

Was he the "friend" of the twenty thousand minors whose claims he likewise rejected in the face of law and the decisions without asking the consent of the Interior Department?

Please turn to the twenty-six counts in above-named indictment, and answer the same question as to each count. Those counts stand unanswered; and each represents a class ranging from 5,000 to 100,000 claims in which he denied the legal rights of the veterans. You decline to answer? We thought you would. Evans ignored them in the same manner. He ignores the laws too.

Mr. Hitchcock, please read the speech of Congressman James M. Robinson on the floor of the House, May 8, 1900, in regard to the shameful violation of the legal rights of those 20,000 minor claims. Evans has been forced back step by step during four years in his attitude towards those claims of minors, until only about six thousand now remain. Please read, also, the speech of Judge Rassieur on those minor claims. The Judge charged you with being in collusion with Evans, to defraud them; and said:

"The Secretary of Interior (Hitchcock), by his instructions of May 26, 1900 (11 P. D. No. 122), has declined to allow the claims of minors who attained the age of 16 years before July 1, 1880, and whose applications for pensions prior to that (accrued pension) had not been filed before July 1, 1880. In these instances he (Hitchcock) recommended that a judicial decision of the question be obtained for his guidance; but not one single step has he taken."

"Now, bearing in mind the state of the law, what can be said of the object of the Interior Department in having its bill introduced (for referring them to the Court of Claims), if not merely to defeat the passage of the G. A. R. bill (for a Pension Court of Appeals)? What can be said of such a right to appeal, when, by the provisions of the bill (Hitchcock's), the cases or claims for appeal were to be selected by the official (Evans) who had adversely decided the claim?"

Mr. Hitchcock, will Evans do as he did with the ten thousand Pennsylvania Emergency Militia claims, which he unlawfully rejected for over two years in face of law and decisions, viz., select one that did not explicitly cover the question, and then hold it undecided, and pigeon-hole the 5,000 claims?

Evans resorted to just that kind of rascality to defeat the "Emergency" Militia veterans. He selected a medical student from the medical division to write a legal opinion overruling the Attorney-General and the Interior Department and without leave. He then rejected the 10,000 claims. In about a year the Pennsylvania Congressmen got wind of it, and pressed Evans so hard that he was "induced" at that late date, after all the mischief was done to request an opinion of the Attorney-General; but he took care to cunningly word the request so as to refer to cases which had only the Pennsylvania militia in them, and asked if those cases were to stand. The Attorney-General answered categorically,

yes. Then Evans had it where he could again arbitrarily resort to constraining that decision and held that it did not use the word "emergency," and he ordered the whole 10,000 "emergency" class pigeon-holed. On June 30, 1900, the Pennsylvania Congressmen got charge of it again and compelled the secretary to write Evans a "scorcher," accusing Evans of trickery. Evans took the scorcher in a pickwickian sense, and finally concluded to yield after hundreds of the men had died. (See instructions No. 2, 11 P. D., and letter of October 31, 1900, by secretary in claim of Truman Brosius.)

Was Evans the friend of the Emergency Militia?

Judge Rassieur, in pointing out similar frauds on Evans' part against large classes of pension claims, said:

"If an officer's lawlessness, recklessness and boldness go to such extreme lengths as to lead him to over-ride and ignore the plain, unmistakable order indicating the line of his duty under the law, coming from his superior officer, the Secretary of Interior, what can the poor and helpless old soldiers expect at his hands when he (Evans) is claiming to exercise his discretion under the law? The exercising of his discretion can not possibly result in anything else in most cases than a positive denial of the benefits prescribed by the law."

## THE NORTH POLE

Value to the World of Finding the Looked-for Passage.

## WILL ADD TO THE KNOWLEDGE

And to the Wealth of the World—Likened unto the Development of Oregon and Washington in Our Northwest Territory—Contrast in Expenditure for Unholy Wars and this Important Achievement.

The use of polar exploration is not that it promises any immediate return of food or gold or land. Otherwise stock companies would be formed and the rush to the pole would be immediate, and with an impulse that could not be resisted. The use of polar research is that it adds to the sum of human knowledge. The addition of knowledge may be compared to the addition to our country of a large area of new land. No one could have told when the magnificent northwest territory, including the states of Oregon and Washington, was added to the United States what splendid resources of agriculture and minerals would some day be developed there, what great wealth would in this way be added to the United States, and what a teeming population would some day be supported there. So, when new fields of knowledge are explored and new facts added to our previous stock, no one can describe for the moment the ultimate harvest that is to come from them, but the fact that the results derived from new fields of knowledge in the past have been of inestimable value to the human race inspires us with the belief that every field of knowledge should be explored, even at the cost of much treasure and life.

When Franklin wished to prove the identity of lightning and electricity by sending up a kite during a thunderstorm, he slipped out secretly to avoid the ridicule and questioning of his neighbors. When someone asked him later the use of a certain experiment he replied: "What is the use of an infant?" It was such experiments as that of Franklin which made possible the telegraph, the telephone, the electric car and the hundreds of inventions by means of which electricity now contributes to the wealth and comfort of man. Moreover, it has not always been research along the lines that promised an immediate return that has been the most fruitful of results. These facts convince many of us that polar research would be well worth the while, though it cost ten times as much as at present.

The observations in the polar regions in the past have already borne fruit in many ways. The observations on terrestrial magnetism have enabled scientific men to make progress in working out the laws which govern the movements of the magnetic pole and the changes in magnetism which affect the compass of every ship that plows the deep. Polar observations are enabling men to compare and test the theories about the origin of weather changes, and are thus aiding toward the determination of the true laws of storm and cold waves, which knowledge may in time be worth millions of dollars to the world. Polar observations have also added much to a knowledge of the life of plants and animals under extreme conditions. It is also found that bacterial life, such as that from which most diseases are derived, does not, and perhaps, cannot exist in the polar regions; so that Hansen has suggested that this region may be the future sanitarium of the human race.

These are undoubtedly but a few of the ways in which a knowledge of the polar regions will benefit mankind. In my opinion such knowledge is likely to prove of more advantage to a country than the annexation of a territory like the Philippines or the Transvaal, although for obtaining this knowledge America and Great Britain grant grudgingly but a few dollars, while in the latter cause they willingly sacrifice the lives of thousands and pour out money like water. I think the difference of view arises from the fact that at present most people appreciate military more than any scientific achievement.

The heroism of Hobson, who risked life amid bursting shell and shrieking schrapnel in order to block the entrance to Santiago harbor is known in every hamlet of our country, but almost unknown is the name of the physician who sacrificed himself to the insidious yellow fever germ in order that its life history might be known and the ways might be blocked by which it seeks an entrance into our country, bringing panic and sickness and death to thousands and checking the wheels of industry over very large sections.

There is reason to believe these invasions have been checked or rendered impossible, and it is an achievement beside which many a far-famed military exploit sinks into insignificance.

The Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, Esq., wants all the Asiatics excluded from the United States. And yet it has been accepted as a fact that Asia is the cradle of the human race, Malays and Filipinos excepted—they were cradled in—well

## THE GREAT FAKE

Of Washington Bureaus by the Metropolitan Newspapers.

## THE BRAINY CORRESPONDENTS

And Their Intellectual Labors Described—A Beautiful Picture of an Entrancing and Fascinating Fraud by the Despised Sunday Newspaper Writer, Who Has Only Originality and Ideas to Make a Living With—The Cabby and the Co-respondent Next.

The Washington correspondent who keeps the country en rapport with the doings and undoings of Congress is as modest as he is intellectual. Physically, an Adonis, he is mentally a prodigy. His modesty is exemplified from the rank for his women folks with the wives of Congressmen, instead of Cabinet officers' better halves. He is deficient alone in what is vulgarly called gall, and his retiring disposition is in shining contrast with the impudence of the alleged statesmen who make the laws he criticizes, suggests and amends. To see him at work in the evening after a terrapin supper, a cold bottle and a stogie is a sight as elevating as it is astonishing to the uninitiated. His typewriter—generally a half-grown youth slowly developing into consciousness—sits at the machine and tremblingly awaits dictation from the bulging brain and gigantic intellect of the masterful correspondent. In a voice of intense strenuousness he inquires:

"Has the *Star* been marked?"

Explanatory of this query it is proper to state that the *Evening Star* contains the Congressional happenings of the day, and that the Associated Press kindly marks with a blue pencil those portions of it which have been wired by that great news corporation to the newspapers in the association. The correspondent now scans the portions of the paper which has not been wired by the Associated Press. He makes his selections and the intellectual work of the evening begins. The portions selected are, of course, those having the most direct interest for the readers of the particular paper of which the correspondent is the Washington end, so to speak. The great man's eyes now take on a far-away look, his torso swells and his muscles assume a hypnotic rigidity as he rolls out in an intellectual stream of irresistible plagiarism the untelegraphed portion of the *Star*!

Sandwiched in, here and there, are a few stereotyped items from the departments and occasionally the foreshadowing of a coming event, either in Congress or society. Having thus spent less than an hour at his task, the correspondent arises and the floor and walls tremble. The type writer heaves a sigh of relief and lights a cigarette. Forcing his hat on his now swelled head, the great correspondent seeks the street to "pan handle" awhile. "Pan-handling" is to visit the rooms or offices of other correspondents and exchange, beg, borrow or steal any strange items of news lying around loose. This occupies another hour or two. Finally a round up of the leading hotels is made, and the great correspondent returns to his office and if he is fit on him he may send by wire some of the personals found in the *Times* or an item or two in the *Star* which before escaped his lynx-eyed type-writer.

The preliminary work of the night is now over and the real duties of the great Washington correspondent begins and sometimes lasts all night!

This night work varies. He may have a date! He may have a quiet game of poker or perhaps a little jag on the side at the club houses after the saloons are closed. But either one or all of these duties are not permitted to interfere with his nightly pose on the street corner in his raglan and lordly look for the admiring gaze of Sunday editors who write more original matter for a single issue of their papers than the great correspondent is guilty of in a season's session of Congress!

The exhausting character of the intellectual labors of these great purveyors of capital and capitol occurrences soon reduce them to mere automatons and they would become immediately subject to locomotor ataxia if an original-idea entered their craniums by way of the auditory nerves. The only method by which such dangerous experiments with the tired brain of the correspondent can be safely utilized is in the act of deglutition to secretly encyst the idea in a capsule of whiskey and let him gulp it in the seclusion of his closet! This has been tried with more or less success and beneficial results.

The metropolitan newspapers supporting these expensive literary appendages in Washington are not unbooned as the superficial reader might infer. The papers afore-said are in the house game themselves up to the neck. Their "Washington Bureaus" are THE features of the title pages of their papers and the unsophisticated are thereby duly impressed with the marvellous enterprise of the managing editor, the great expenditure he incurs for the *(Star)* clipped news from Washington and the "special dispatches" (sent by mail) from the "bureau."

The great fake goes on, session after session, and meanwhile the Associated Press, and the Washington evening papers furnish all the REAL news of any importance to the numerous newspapers maintaining bureaus in the National Capital.

The lobby and the Washington correspondent must form a chapter by themselves. The *Globe* will, in some future issue throw its search light on this phase of the great duties rendered by the great correspondent at the Capitol, to the great metropolitan newspaper.

Eight steamships are at this writing being loaded with the sinews of war for the British in South Africa and Theodore Roosevelt is President of the United States.

In our next we propose to have something to say on that Manila Hemp Investigation. The committee had better smoke up! Congress cannot ignore sworn testimony involving the "sacred honor" of high military satraps.

Miss Toppan, the Barnstable, Massachusetts, prisoner, has pleaded not guilty, to poisoning three of her children. She has not been asked, so far, as to the others. Perhaps she will change her plea in a dozen or two out of the bunch she sent to a better world.

## DONE WELL.

The President So Far Has Done Exceedingly Well.

## WILL HE DO BETTER?

The "Globe" Presents Some Facts for His Excellency's Consideration in Which Beneficial Action Might be Taken When He Has the Time and Inclination to Turn His Attention in the Direction Indicated.

The action of President Roosevelt in removing the governor of Oklahoma, because of his having a ten thousand dollar bond in a sanitarium contract set aside for the benefit of those to whom he owed political debts will be approved by every good citizen. A man who will thus deal with the helpless of his territory and be guilty of such malfeasance as is alleged is deserving of no consideration. He was justly retired. That is no way to pay for political debts. Still we do not wonder that he availed himself of a privilege he believed he possessed, because he had for years seen evidences of political obligations being satisfied, or paid by just such means and by legislation. It is notorious that many of the pampered monopolies besieged the door of the committee of ways and means when the Dingley bill was enacted and many of them secured what legislation they wanted in return for the funds they had contributed. Therefore the governor of Oklahoma doubtless believed that such a small thing as a ten thousand dollar transaction would not be noticed, or if noticed would be unheeded.

But the governor of Oklahoma had still another transaction that he may have believed was a safe precedent. He doubtless had read the Hepburn letter to the Secretary of Treasury when the attention of that worthy was called to the fact that the writer of the letter or the corporation for which he was acting had been liberal in the way of contributing campaign funds for the benefit of the republican party, therefore either he or the corporation was entitled to special consideration in the placing of government deposits. The late governor also doubtless had been advised that in response to that letter certain favors had been conferred which created at the time quite a scandal. The governor perhaps was also made aware that the National City Bank had purchased the old custom house in New York and that in payment it gave a certified check for the purchase money less fifty thousand dollars, and that the money was allowed to remain in the bank on deposit to be loaned out to its customers by the bank at a profit; and that the title was still allowed to remain in the government to avoid taxation; and that until the new custom house is built the United States was to pay to the bank an annual rental for its use.

The governor of Oklahoma also in all probability had read the proceedings in Congress wherein the whole iniquitous transaction was hooted out, and declared burnt powder by Republican statesmen, and that no punishment was visited upon the guilty parties to the unsavory transaction. It is also probable that the governor of Oklahoma had seen notices in the public press of the appointment of Frank A. Vandervip formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury as Seventh Vice President of the National City Bank, and he had most likely seen it charged that said appointment was made so as to make the doctory Vandervip a go-between between the Treasury Department and the bank; and he had never seen any denial of such charge either on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, Vandervip or the bank.

With such knowledge and such a shining example made conspicuous, and when statesmen either ignored it or laughed at it, it is any wonder that the governor of the southwest territory should feel at perfect liberty to indulge in a little ten thousand dollar transaction and follow the precedent laid down by his distinguished fellow officer—albeit the latter being a cabinet officer—and pay his campaign expenses the same way?

Nevertheless we repeat that the President has done a good thing. It will be well with him if he follows it up. The Oklahoma affair was comparatively small when the millions loaned to the National City Bank are considered. We were taught to read in our younger days:

"It is a sin to steal a pin.

Much more to steal a greater thing." The President, therefore, can with propriety, although the scandal is somewhat old—call the attention of Secretary Gage again to it and ask him to explain. We know it will require some moral courage, but we know the President does not lack moral courage. We also know that he will be confronted by the men who have received favors and who have seen fit to bolster up the claims of the Secretary for retention. Still, he—the President—can well afford to ignore all that. The financial member of the Cabinet is the only one of that body who has been bolstered up. We don't know who has been guilty of the indecency—perhaps Gage himself—but we do know that if he will call for a review of the Custom House scandal, and give the Secretary an opportunity to cool his brow with the breezes of Lake Michigan he will do equally as good a work as he has done in retiring the offending executive of the far away territory.

And now Booker Washington has been refused hotel accommodations in Springfield, Mass. We can hear the snicker of the Reb at the hypocritical Yank.

The Bonine trial is in danger of degenerating into a technical, legal battle for points between Messrs. Gould and Douglass. Mr. Gould says:

"And Douglass more I tell thee here, Here in thy pitch of pride; Herein thou hold'st thy vassals near—I tell thee—thou'rt defied."

The patronal feast day of the Catholic University, the immaculate conception of the blessed Virgin Mary, will be observed to-day by a pontifical mass in the divinity chapel of the Catholic University at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

England has poured up \$30,000 to pay American citizens expelled from the Transvaal.

## "The Busy Corner."

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A week of unflinching values in our Misses' and Children's Wrap Department. Elaborated Values which are timely for this season of the year, when useful holiday presents are in order for Misses and Children. These prices go without saying week:

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Children's fine all-wool beaver cloth coats—double breasted effect—new cut, half-tight fitting back, button high at the neck, finished with silk velvet collar in such colors as castor, brown, blue, and red, for \$3.98.

Children's and Misses' Reefers made of fine Kersey cloth and all-wool Melton, finished with stitched seams and rows of silk stitching, in plain and mixed effects—all cut in the latest style, for \$4.98.

Children's long garments made of the best quality Kersey cloth in castor, red, blue, and brown, thoroughly tailored in every detail, finished with silk velvet collar and handsome large pearl buttons for \$8.48.

Children's long coats made of imported Kersey cloth, lined throughout with the best quality satin, trimmed with panne velvet to match, yoke effect and velvet collar—colors tan, castor, red, royal, and brown, \$10.98.

Misses' Kersey Coats made of the best quality English Kersey, handsomely lined throughout with guaranteed satin, trimmed with straps of cloth, finished with many rows of stitching—large pearl buttons—tan, castor, red and royal, \$10.00.

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## ALLEY ARTISTS

The Female Street Walkers Who Rob Their Victims.

## A BRACE CAPTURED

May Sill and Emma Grant Do Up a Spaniard After the Usual Style—A Dangerous Class of Depraved Wretches Who, Under the Guise of Prostitution, Rob the Victim Enjoying (?) Their Favors.

Much credit is due Officer Austin and Detective Herndon for landing in the county jail the two female alley artists, May Sill and Emma Grant, preparatory to their indictment by the grand jury and a trip to Moundsville. The recent acquittal of two similar cases in Justice Anderson's court have emboldened these female foot pads to ply their peculiar vocations in Washington with comparative impunity. Women of this character have always on their staff a bunch of male lovers and feeders off their earnings (to put up an alibi whenever they are taken into custody. In the interests of the lawless and unsophisticated backwoods Congressman now in our midst the *Globe* proposes to expose the methods by which these NYMPHS DU PAVE get in their work.

They generally travel in pairs, are passably good looking and fairly well dressed. They may be seen on the Avenue, F street 7th and other prominent streets almost every evening, but the hour is late when they make their most desperate efforts to rob those whom they accost. While the ladies' parlors are open they invite their victims to these rendezvous provided there is a disinclination on the part of the victim to adjourn to an assignation house. After the "parlors" are closed and the assignation house is locked for what is left of the night the female footpads coax their victim into an alley and go through him under the pretense of caresses and bearish hugs. Nine times out of ten the victim does not miss his valuables or purse until after he separates from the dame. One of the two dames remains near the scene while her companion is in the alley with the intended victim. She is on the lookout for the copper and to be handy in case the victim kicks or discovers his loss. The valuables are then passed to her and she skips, followed later on by her sister in sin.

One night the past week this old game was worked upon a victim named Vitale, who is a native born Spaniard short of stature and powerfully built. His hair and eyes are black as coal, and his daintily curled mustache the hue of the raven's wing. He speaks English brokenly.

He tells the "same old story" of the hold up. He alleged that while on his way home Sunday morning he was accosted on Eleventh street by the two women. They were well dressed and of prepossessing appearance. One of them, whom he afterwards identified as the one giving her name as Emma Grant, said she had taken a sudden fancy to him, and she took his arm as they walked along. When opposite the entrance to the alley near E street, the woman gently shoved him toward it, and, succeeding in getting him into the shadow, began rapidly going through his pockets. He had a \$20 bill in an inside pocket, and when he felt her hand in that pocket he realized that he was being robbed and seized the woman. Thrusting his hand in the pocket he found the bill was missing. The woman was struggling to free herself, and she passed her own purse to her companion, who at once left the place. She attempted to beat off Vitale's hold, and it was then, he said, that he struck her over the ear with his fist. Breaking loose from him, she started to run in one direction, while he started in another to find a policeman. He came across Officer Austin, of the First Precinct, near the postoffice, and the two ran up Eleventh street. The woman had not gone far, and was easily overtaken. She was taken to the station house by Officer Austin, and Detective Herndon was then sent out to

try and locate her companion, which he subsequently did and arrested May Sill, who had run off with the bill passed to her. Of course the Spaniard is lying when he says the woman pushed him into the alley. He, like all other victims, willingly accompanied the woman in the alley while her companion stood guard at the entrance to sound an alarm in case the couple were surprised in their unlawful act. This is the usual programme, varied, as stated, when the parlors are open. Then the victim is robbed while the woman sits on his lap much more expeditiously and easier than standing in the alley. Her undergarments play a prominent part, as they are made for the purpose and are as stiff as starch and ironing can make them. These she manages so scientifically that her victim is unable to see or detect her manipulations.

In the case in hand the Spaniard's testimony of the robbery was corroborated by Austin, Herndon and other policemen engaged. In the capture and round-up of the woman Sill.

In the police court the women refused to take the witness stand and Judge Severy properly held them to the grand jury in the sum of \$1,500 each. The Sill woman is a notorious criminal, being a professional thief from New York and the sister, it is stated by the police, of the noted Boston bank robber, George Shea. The importance of the capture may therefore be inferred, and it is hoped that both women will get a good long stretch in Moundsville. These unsexed wretches are thieves not prostitutes. They pretend, under the excusable vocation of the cyprine, to comply with or share the desires of their victims only to rob them. Their profession is theft not prostitution, and knowing the weakness of the male sex they use it to inveigle the British man into a ladies parlor or an alley and the rest is comparatively easy. This class of women should be shown no mercy. They are as dangerous as they are depraved and unatural.

Renegade Joe Chamberlain—who is the whole thing in the British government, is the husband of ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney's daughter and the social influence he commands in this country enables him to send—mules to South Africa!

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

We would like to call the attention of the public to **KRETOL KOFF DROPS**, it is the only Koff drop on the market that will stop acute cases of cold. They are good for public speakers and singers. They also aid digestion and sharpen the appetite. They contain no opiates. We have sold over 80,000 boxes throughout the country, and have received thousands of testimonials as to their ability. If you have a bad cold or lay awake nights Koffing don't do without a box of the **KRETOL KOFF DROPS**. For sale at all the leading druggists in the city. The following are a list of some of the druggists now selling the famous KRETOL REMEDIES:

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Kloreswaki, 9th and E sts. n. w.  
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C. L. Kraus, Cor. 1st and H st. n. w.  
J. H. Purdy, 7th and Q sts. n. w.  
W. S. Virgin & Co., Cor. 11th & 1st n. w.  
Tyrce & Co., 15th and H sts. n. e.  
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Mackall Bros., Cor. 9th and H sts. n. e.  
Jos. D. Coblenz, Fla. ave. and N. Cap. st.  
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